replied that he "thought his notoriety as a reformer might be used favourably in making a good impression in the United States and England, where people would have a sentimental idea about the Revolution and sympathy with its objects." A Republican Government had to be established, and the quarrel between Li Yuan-hung and Huang Hsing (whom the former accused of cowardice) made it essential to reach some compromise regarding the leadership. "The Presidency was to be tendered to him, with a proviso that, in case the negotiations brought about an understanding with Yuan Shih-ka, Sun would retire in Yuan's favour, when a permanent Government was organized. On this understanding the Presidency was given to Sun. There was a formality of an election by the National Council sitting at Nanking, but that proceeding merely registered the agreement made at Shanghai."

As soon after the establishment of the Republic as May, 1912, the *Sin Wan Pao,* the most influential* Chinese paper in Shanghai, denounced the proposal of the Hongkong Chinese to give Dr. Sun a public welcome, and the proposal to erect a bronze statue of him in Peking as one of the founders of the Republic. The fact that he arrived in Shanghai surrounded by Japanese advisers, and accompanied

by foreign adventurers created a considerable amount of suspicion.

Professor E. T. Williams in his *Short Histwy of China,* remarks that *' He (Sun) sowed the seeds of rebellion far and wide, but in all his attempts to create a rising from 1895 to 1911, he failed utterly ;